THAT DUEL AT A DANCE.

AN UNWILLING SPECIATOR'S ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY NEAR WACO.

Mis Stanfield's Refusal to Dance with Bud Wood; the Fight Between Wood and his Rival; the Marder of Albert Chock, who Tried to Protect Currie's Sweetheart; Jim Currie's Wrath and Wood's Escape.

In THE SUN of Dec. 2 was printed a telegram from Waco, Texas, giving briefly the acof a remarkable duel at a country dance. ear that town on the evening before. A young named Wood, so the report said, had intted Miss Grace Stanfield to dance, which she feelined to do. Wood became angry, and de-manded that the dance cease, and, following ane Will Currie into a back room, provoked a light. Currie knocked him down with a pair of The two men afterward met outside, and fought a duel with pistols, a dozen shots

evening, he told me I could find all the sport I wanted by going to a country dance that was to come off not far from the city, and agreed to accompany me. Curiosity induced me to go. but no such whim will ever take me to another

country dance in Texas.
"On the evening of Dec. 1 my friend and I drove out a few miles in a buggy and arrived at the place after dark. What it looked like or what its surroundings were I couldn't make out very well. I can only tell you that neither ack me as very pretentious. We drove up and dismounted, my friend looking after the horse while I went inside. Note the latter point, for it is to the circumstance of his putting the horse away that you owe this narrative.

When my friend returned, we passed, by his Intercession, through the back part of the house into the little front 'parlor,' which served as a ballroom. My companion seemed to know every one in the room, and as I watched his eyes in their tour of inspection I saw him suddenly blanch and start, as though the suggestion of retreating had struck him. By quesioning him I learned that the principal parties in the room were two pairs of brothers—Bud and George Wood and Will and Jim Currie— who were exceedingly inimical toward each

"Were the two Curries any relation to the one who killed the actor, Porter, and wounded Bar-

"Ithink my companion said they were, but not being particularly interested in that tragedy, it has escaped my memory. The trouble between these brothers arose from the fact that one of each of them had taken a fancy to Miss Stan-Beld to the ball, and Jim, his brother, was there to back the family claim. Bull Wood had learned that Miss Grace was to be at the ball and, taking his brother George along, was there to try his powers of persuasion in winning her away from his rival. Not to be defeated, however, in the event of these powers falling, he had resinfered himself with various implements which, if not we pleasing, were quite as persuasive. So you see that the certainty of a row during the evening could be prefix clearly forescen."

"And still you lingered?"

"Well, I thought of getting out, and spoke to my companion about it; but even while he was reassuring me the row began. Bud Wood had asked Miss Stanfield to dance with him, and the had refused. In a voice that all in the room could distinctly hear, he charged that her refusal was instigated by will Currie, and swore that if she did not dance with him there should be no more dancing there that night. Currie apprached Wood, and Mass Stanfield went to rymore?"
I think my companion said they were, but

hair stood up. 'Heavens!' I thought, 'if I exans are no better marksmen than that for it, let what will come;' and I started.

a crescent-shaped opening in the gable and, though this loophole overlooked the duelling ground. I was quite content to keep it there. And this was how I witnessed that now famous

battle.

"The firing was kept up for some time after I The firing was kept up for some time after I had reached my retreat. Some dozen or more shots were exchanged in the duel slone. It was a seene that I never shall forget. It was all in front of me. On the left was the house, to the right sixty yards the wagon shed and barn, and in the centre a long but thin and wavering line of gesticulating people. Between myself and this line, about twenty paces apart, stood the duellists, and still nearer to me, in fact, as far out of range as they could get and retain a glimuse of the field, were the seconds. All these objects were mere shadows in the darkness. The aspect would have been weird and unearthly but for the noiss. Every few minutes a couple of almost simultaneous pistol flashes would lighten up the picture for an instant, showing the countenances of the men. That of Currie was white, but Wood's was begrimed and bloody.

"One of the flashes was accompanied by a cry of pain from Bud Wood's side. Currie's facelit up with a smile. But it was not his aniasonist that he had hit. It was his brother George, who was shot in the thigh. Bud grew flereer at this, and the bullets flew thicker and wilder.

I began to think the safest place in the vi-

being exchanged. Currie was wounded in the band, a bystander in the leg, and George Wood was shot in the thigh. Bud Wood then went to where Miss Stanfield was engaged in conversation with Albert Chock, and made two attempts is shoot her. He then said to Chock. "You are a friend of Currie," and shot him dead, and, going up to Currie, knocked him senseless with his ristol. Wood then escaped.

The commercial traveller of a well-known New York house happened to be present at this gathering and gives an account of his experiences. "Yes, I was there," he said to a reporter for The Sux, "and I shall not soon forget it gither. The life of a drummer leads him pretty much everywhere, you know. I was travelling up the Brazes on business for our firm, and had reached Waco. After a day or so I was ready to return toward the Gulf, but could not get away until the next morning. On asking a friend's advice how one could spend a pleasant the safety was where the principals stood. But wilder.

George, who was shot in the thigh. Bud grew flercer at this, and the bullets flew thicker and wilder.

I began to think the safest place in the vicinity was where the principals stood. But wilder.

I began to think the safest place in the vicinity was where the principals stood. But soon Will Currie gave a cry, and three will wilder.

I began to think the safest place in the vicinity was where the principals stood. But soon Will Currie gave a cry, and three will wilder.

I began to think the safest place in the vicinity was where the principals stood. But sood. He does a round film, and in a moment a growl of dissatisfaction went up. His had only been wounded in the hand. Wood and his friends furlously demanded that the died proceed, but Currie was satisfied. He died twant to kill his antagonist. Wood was mad before, but now his anger rose to a fearful pitch. Some of the more peaceably inclined tried to mollify him, but he only got the made died proceed, but Currie was satisfied. He died twant to kill his antagonist. Wood was mad before, b

tured from my retreat and peeped in at the window.

"Currie was right. Wood approached Miss Stanfield, who was standing with Albert Check in a corner of the room, and began firing at her. Check interfered. Jim Currie was working his way through the jam at the door. Miss Stanfield had escaped two of Wood's bullets. Wood could not fire any more without endangering Check. He made several attempts to get rid of the young lady's defender, but failed, and Miss Stanfield escaped to another part of the room. Wood was bound to have bloodshed, it seemed, and his resentment now turned on Check, who had saved the girl from his furr. You're a friend of Currie's!' he exclaimed, and quickly levelling his revolver shot the young fellow dead.

A cry of horror went up from the crowd when this was seen. They "A cry of horror went up from the crowd when this was seen. They pressed around as though to secure the assassin and put an end to this wholesale butchery. Wood turned to fly just as Jim Currie had succeeded in making his way into the room—for you must remember what I have related as occurring in the house was only a moment in passing. Wood had his pistol still in his hand. It was doubtless empty, for he didn't try to shoot. With the barrel in his clenched hand he knocked Jim Currie sonseless.

for he didn't try to shoot. With the barrel in his clenched hand he knocked Jim Currie senseless.

"The door was filled with people, and for a moment Wood glanced around like a caged beast. I could see all plainly from my place outside the window. He looked toward the window. His bloodshot eyes seemed to meet mine through the glass. I stayed no longer, but flew down the road toward Waco with the fleetness of a deer. Soon a loud cry reached me from the house. The sounds scattered out on the air and pursued me. I knew Wood had escaped, and was following on the road behind. The sound of voices died away, and those of a man's footsteps became more distinct. I flew, but it was of no use; he gained on me. I was just thinking of taking a flank movement over the fence when I stubbed my toe, and fell spirawling in the road. It knocked the breath and senses from me for a moment, and when I recovered all was still. I never knew what became of my evil spirit, and I have not learned that any one else knows as yet.

"I reached Waco along toward morning, took the early train, and left. When I go to Texas again, you can rest assured no country dance shall behold my fair face at the window."

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 13.-The Bergen County (N. J.) Grand Jury has indicted Congressman Charles H. Voorhis, late President of the First National Bank of Hackensack. It is

deed Miss Stanfield to dance with him and chalf effused. In a voice that all in the room all definedly have, he characed that her result distributed the properties of the stanfield correspond to the properties of the stanfield corresponding to the that might. Curris on the country with the stanfield went to the count with the stanfield went to the country with the count

was married to Miller's daughter. One cold, stormy night in the winter of 1828 a Durham boat which Jacob Moser, his brother Rinaldo, his brother-in-law Miller, and a young man named Cortright were running, was stranded on an island in the lower Delaware. They had no matches to build a fire. Jacob Moser was frozen to death. Rinaldo Moser, then 18 years old, was so bedly frozen that both legs had to be amoutated at the thigh. Cortright knocked in the head of a barrel of whiskey which was on the boat, and submerged himself to the chin in the liquor. His ears were frozen off, and his face was terribly frested. The liquor had saved the other part of his body from freezing, but had blistered him so badly that he nearly lost his life from that. Miller escaped with frozen feet, ears, and face. The next year Miller was drowned. In 1835 Cortright was burned to death in a building in Warren County, New Jersoy, Jacob Moser left two sons. One of them was drowned in the Lebigh River at the age of 16. The other was drowned in the Delaware when 20 years old. Rinaldo Moser earned a living for himself and widowed sister for nearly fifty years by ferrying people down the Delaware near Easton, and by fishing. Ho was known all along the river as the Legless Ferryman. In 1876 he fell and hurt himself while getting out of his boat, and died from the injury. He was 65 years old. A few days ago Jacob Moser's widow died from injuries received in falling down cellar, one report says. Another account has it that she fell in her yard. She was 75 years old, and theiast member of these singularly fattal families.

Homphrey's Parisian Diamonds are not real gens; if they were they could not be sold so cheap, but they are a coating of dymond, precipitated by voltar action on a pure crystal base. They are for sale only at Humphreys's ewelry establishment, 519 Broadway, corner of 12th st., New York. Price list sent free. He has no agents.—Air.

GRASPING INDIAN LANDS.

THIS TIME IN THE HIGHLY CIVILIZED STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS. Injustice to Descendants of the Friendly King

Massasolt, which Led One of them to Even Boubt that a Just God Could Exist. BOSTON, Dec. 13 .- Great interest is manifested by the citizens of the Old Colony district in a recent lawsuit at Middleborough, growing out of the question of the ownership of certain lands in Lakeville, some 500 or 600 acres in extent. Samuel Briggs of Duxbury, by virtue of a power of attorney given by his mother, Mrs. is beautifully located on the borders of Assawampsett pond, basing the claim by reason of purchase under a commission appointed by the Legislature of 1787 autherized to sell Indian lands, Mrs. Zernish Gould Mitchell, a lineal descendant of Massasoit, the friendly King of the Wampanoags, and also of John Sassamon, the Christian Indian preacher, whose murder at the instigation of King Philip brought on

the great Indian war, claims the land by direct

inheritance from Tuspaquim, the renowned black sachem.
Some time last May Mrs. Mitchell and her two daughters, Melinda and Lottie, moved on to the lands in question, and lived there during the past summer in a tent. Upon the approach of cold weather Mrs. Mitchell decided to erect a wooden tenement, and employed a white man, Albert Winslow, to cut timber therefor. This he attended to, but when he went with a team to pull the timber away he found a gang of men and teams employed by Briggs disposing of the timber. Winslow informed Mrs. Mitchell of what was going on, and the old lady, in company with Winslow, visited the spot, where they found the timber being cut up into boxboard lengths and carried away as rapidly as possible. Mrs. Mitchell remonstrated with the men, and ordered them to desist, but she says they retorted by using obscene and blasphemous language to her, and the very next day Winslow was arrested on a writ issued at the instigation of Briggs, charging him with wilful trespass. Winslow was tried before Justice trespass. Winslow was tried before Justice Vaughan of Middleborough, and, very much to the surprise of everybody, was convicted, and fined. He readily found bail, and the case will be carried to the higher courts. Much indignation is expressed that a criminal suit should have been brought against Winslow, who was simply the agent of parties who are asserting a legal claim to the land and acting under the advice of counsel, and the general opinion is that whatever may be the final decision on the question of title there can be no pretence that Winslow committed a crime or was guilty of wilful trespass.

tion of title there can be no pretence that Winslow committed a crime or was guilty of wilful trespass.

Measures have been taken to test the question of title to the lands. The Indians have retained Judge Thomas Russell of Boston, ex-Minister to Yenezuela, Arthur Lord, Esq., of Middleborough, and Isaac C. Sullivan, Esq., of Middleborough. He briggs has engaged the services of E. Robinson, Esq., of Middleborough.

Mrs. Mitchell was visited at her home a few days ago by a reporter. Although 73 years of age, she is as bright and lively as most women at 50, and is a person of no ordinary intelligence and ability. She is a professor of religion, and has been for many years a member of the Baptist church of Rockland. She was born in North Abington, July 24, 1867. She was educated in Beston and Abington, and for a few years taught school in the former blace. She was married in 1824 to Thomas C. Mitchell, who died in 1859. Mitchell was of a mixed blood, having descended from a Cherokee Indian on the one side and an Englishman on the other. Eleven children were born to them, of which six survive, two of whom, Lottle and Melinda, live with her nt Lakeville. She is earnest in her portrayal of the wrongs and hipsitie done her, and is severe in the denunciation of those white people who have wronged her, and said that God would deal with them as they deserved.

"I don't believe there is any God," said Melinda, the oldest daughter, at this juncture.

I don't believe there is any God," said Melinds, the oldest daughter, at this juncture.
But if there is he's not a just God. If he is
why should he see us women here emperceted
and forced to submit to the wrongs and injustice heaped upon us?"
Her mother did not answer this outburst of

why should he see us women here approtected and forced to submit to the wrongs and injustice heaped upon us?"

Her mother did not answer this outburst of indignation, but continued her talk as follows: "For the last twenty-live years I have been seeking redress for the wrongs done me and mine by petitioning the Legislature to remove the States guardianship from my lands, and pay me for the wood cut from them. There seems to be no law and justice for the Indian, and I believe the State does not intend to do me justice through the Legislature."

Melinda is 43 years of age, and wears the full Indian costume, even to the feather-crown hat and legislature years of age, and wears the full Indian costume, even to the feather-crown hat and legislature years profuse. In her personal appearance she resembles pictures of King Philip, being very much of the same features and build. She has for several years practised medicine, and is juste successful. She is a graduate of the Abington High School and Union Academy. Her Indian name is Teeweelema. Lottle is 31 years old, and resembles her sister very much. She was educated in Cambridge, within hailing distance of classic Harvard. Her name is Wootowekanuske, but she does not adopt the Indian costume. She and her sister planted and cultivated two acres of land the past season, and reaped a good crop of corn, beans, potates, &c. They were much troubled by the neighbors' cattle, which destroyed much of the corn and turnip crops. They are not afraid to work, and can hoe a garden or talk Intelligently upon any subject of daily interest. In the winter mounts they make willow baskets for the holiday trade, which command a ready sale, and thus make a comfortable living. Melinda is talkative, while Lottie is of a rather quiet nature. As to their claim to the land in question the elder daughter said:

Tuspaquim, the black Sachem, with other Indians, once owned all the lands in this vicinity, when John Sassamon, the Christian, came to preach to the Sassamon. For ever, Felix died before

What the Inhabitants Around Amherstburgh Canada, Thought was an Earthquake.

AMHERSTRURGH, Ont., Dec. 13 .- A magazine of nitro-glycerine and mica powder on Fox Island, opposite this place, exploded last night with a terrific report, shaking the ground like an earthquake and breaking many plate glass windows in this town and frightening the people generally. The explosion was felt forty miles away in Learnington and Ruthven, shaking every house in both towns and startling the inhabitants. It was also felt for forty miles along the Canada Southern Railroad line. The cause of the explosion is not known, but it is supposed to have been caused by hunters leaving a fire on the island, which reached the magazine. At the time of the explosion an immense biaze lighted up the whole heavens, the earth trembled, and a tremendous report followed. There were about three tons of nitro-glycorine, besides mica powder, in the magazine at the time. At the scene of the explosion to-day, nothing whatever can be found of the magazine. Where it stood is a hole sixty feet in diameter and fifteen feet deep made by the explosion. A goodly number of unexploded mica powder carridges are lying around. The shock was felt so severely at Fetcher, on the Canada Southern Railroad, forty-four miles from here, that people ran out of their houses in alarm. Mr. Dunbar estimates his loss at \$4,000. It is the opinion of many that the explosion was the work of an incendiary. inhabitants. It was also felt for forty miles along

Get Posted before Buying Furniture. Send for an illustrated price list, mailed free. Address Brooklyn Furniture Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Ade.

CARS ON BROADWAY.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1879.

Merchants who Paver the Plan and Mer

chants who Do Aot. It is now said that the postponement of the effort to secure a franchise for a surface ratiroad on Broadway is indefinite, as far as the Board of Aldermen is concerned. The investors in the new project are said to be going to apply first to the Legislature for a general

city railroad law.
"Before the end of next year," said one of the Aldermen mysteriously," you will see the cars of the Broadway, Seventh avenue, and Fourth avenue railroad lines running in Broadway." Those who have studied the constantly recurring movements for the use of Brondway as a

horse railroad route, say that this prophecy supplies the link that was missing from this newest project. There has hitherto been, it is said, reasonable ground for the belief that nearly all the efforts toward this end before the Com-mon Council have originated in the same quarter. The projectors of nearly all the plans used the same arguments and the same methods of procedure. They nearly all hinted that if any one company could hinted that if any one company could obtain the right to lay tracks in Broadway, the cars of many companies would be permitted to use those tracks by paying for the privilege. One of these bilis—the one introduced by Alderman Sauer on March 11, 1879—distinctly asked for the use of the Broadway tracks by the Breadway and Seventh avenue lines. On the same day Alderman Haughton moved the bill for the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue Bailroad Company, which contained a provision enablin? every railroad company whose tracks were joined to or crossed by or were parallel to the tracks on Broadway to run their cars on the proposed Broadway tracks. It is rumored that the company that obtained the franchiss for the Chambers Street Cross-town Railway comprises some of those persons who have shown an interest in the Broadway projects. The Chambers street project is said to be part of the pian that has been several times before the public, wherein branches to the several ferries are to connect with the main line on Broadway. The plan with which Park Commissioner Smith E. Lane's name is connected contemplated branches of this description. The bill granting a franchise to the Chambers Street Crosstown Railroad Company was offered by Alderman Govers and Morris amended it in every possible way until the previous question was moved. Then those who favored the plan exhibited their strength by a cast of 15 votes, which is the exact vote required to pass any resolution over the Mayor'z veto. One of the Alderman who voted against this bill said that now that it is printed. No railroad can be built until a general railroad in whas been enacted, and when that has been done it will not apply to a local bill proviously obtained. Again, the consent of the property owners has not been obtained. A reporter for The Sun found the feeling among the Chambers street merchants almost unanimous against the railroad. In the office of one firm the reporter was shown a protest against such a railroad. It was drawn up in 1 obtain the right to lay tracks in Broadway, the

F. B. & H. K. Thurber & Co., E. C. Hazard, Acker, Merrall & Condit, and more than a hundred others.

Of the Broadway plan, it is said that the projectors propose to claim a favorable vote from the city as the owner of the City Hall, Bowling Green, Battery, Madison and Union squares. A reporter found that between Canal and Fourteenth streets there were many tradesmen who think that a railroad would bring many people to Broadway who seldem trade there now. Above Fourteenth street and below Canal street the sentiment is exactly to the contrary. Dr. Norvin Green, the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said yesterday that he had not given the subject much attention, yet it seemed to him that the weight of argument is against the project.

"It would be detrimental to Broadway," said he, "to lay a track in it. Even up town, between Union and Madison squares, there is too much traffic for the cars that now run upon Broadway to avoid blockades and frequent delays. Below Canal street the cars would either drive away other traffic, or it would be found that they couldn't run. I believe that if the franchise should be granted, the city would be obtained to do one of two things—either to buy back the franchise and trace to either side of couldway, 150 or 200 feet behind the Broadway buildings. That ought to be done."

The proprietor of the Stevens House in Broadway, above the Bowling Green, said that it was a question in his mind whether Broadway would be benefited by a surface railroad. He intimated that the great thoroughlare could hardly be busier than it is in the neighborhood.

Brondway, above the Bowling Green, said that it was a question in his mind whether Broadway would be benefited by a surface railroad. He intimated that the areast thoroughfare could hardly be busier than it is in the neighborhood of his hotel. Yet he thought that the tendency is for a great retail trade to establish itself in lower Broadway. Under any circumstances the means of transit are sufficiently plenty and sufficiently close to Broadway.

It was learned at this hotel that the owner of that property was the capitalist who offered \$1,000.000 for the privilege of running cars on Broadway. He is Mr. James Puelan, a milionaire banker of California. The representations of friends led him to believe the experiment would be very prefitable. He promised the Board of Aldermen that he would pay down \$1,000.000 within forty-eight hours. He referred to Mr. Eugene Kelly, the banker, as to his ability to do what he promised, but heard nothing in response to his offer.

It has been said that the corporation of Trinity Church favor a Broadway surface railroad. At the office of the corporation, yesterday, this was denied. The subject has never been brought before the Board of Managers.

Mr. John B. Haskin called at the Mayor's office, yesterday, and said that if the Corporation Counsel would give an opinion to the effect that the Common Council's grant for the use of Broadway is valid, that he would agree to furnish within flye days the sum of \$1,000.000 to pay for the franchise. Last spring Mr. Haskin made a similar proposition, and uraced the Common Council to offer the franchise at public auction.

AGAINST THE STEAM MOTOR.

A Meeting of Citizens who Oppose the Use of Steam in Broadway, Brooklyn. A mass meeting of citizens opposed to the

use of steam motors on the Broadway (Brook-

lyn) Railroad, was held, last evening, in Ridgewood Hall, Broadway and Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, H. B. Scharman, of Glück & Scharman, brewers, presiding. The Hon. Rufus L. Scott, ex-Collector of Arrears of Taxes, said that the motor has become a crying evil that must be got rid of. It has grown to be a terror to all motor has become a crying evil that must be got rid of. It has grown to be a terror to all who live along its course. Within a year twenty persons old and young have been knocked down or run over by it. Of these fourteen died. Fathers and methers have been driven away, through fear for their children, from its line, and property owners have suffered through the loss of their tenants. There ought to be no longer a claim that the motor carries passengers from the ferry house to East New York more rapidly than the horse-car did in the past. The engineer of the motors, be it said to the credit of President Reers, now obey the order of the Common Council, and go little, if any, faster than the horse car did formerly. Therefore there is no reason why it should not be used lenger. The Rev, George T. Stansbury of the Willoughby Avenue Baptist Church, the Hon. A. M. Suydam, member of the Assembly from the Eighth Assembly District, and others spoke.

The Rev. Mr. Stansbury moves that the meeting adjourn, not sine die, but subject to the call of the Agitation Committee, which is charged with the duty of organizing the opposition to the motor, and securing signatures to an appeal to the Common Council for its removal. The motion was carried unanimously.

The Second avenue branch of the Manhattan Elevated Railway is now nearly completed, and a trial en-gine will be run over it in a day or two. The grade is much more level than the Third avenue branch, and therefore etter adapted to fast trains. The stations are nearing con better adapted to fast trains. The stations are nearing com-pletion, and before long regular passenger trains will be run. The interesting question to the railway commany is whether the new line will bring new passengers or merely take away passengers from the Third avoing line. Superintendent Stewart of the east side division and last hight that be had no doubt that ultimately the Second avenue into will be used for through traffic to Boston train. South Ferry. He has no despit that the Boston train. South Ferry. He has no despit that the Third avenue trains our extension and a sound that the Third avenue trains our extension in a sound time the Third avenue trains our extension in a codinary train. On the day before Trainskeylving the Third avenue

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.-The State Register SPRINGFIELD, 11, Dec. 13.—The State Register was sold this afternoon by ex Gov. Palmer to the Hon.

John Oberly, Weber & Co., contractors for the State printing, and Charles Edwards, the present business manager of the paper. The new company will organize and take possession on Monday.

School Boy—10 mills a cent; 10 cents a dime; 2½ dimes a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.—Adm

BURGLARS IN ENGLEWOOD. ROBBING A HOUSE AND AFTERWARD JUMPING FROM A TRAIN.

Charles E. Trott's Eccentric Expostalations with a Thief in his Bedroom-Constable John W. Bale's Remarkable Chase. Mr. Charles E. Trott, who recently celebrated his seventieth birthday, is one of the oldest and best known residents of Englewood, N. J. Some years ago he was one of the richest, having accumulated a very large fortune as a distiller. Unsuccessful speculations, however, have somewhat reduced his means during the past few years. Mr. Trott preserves much of his juvenile vigor, and is very proud of his strength. He is stout and muscular, and abundantly able to take his own part when physical force is called into play. It was, doubtless, the consciousness of this ability that led him to denounce, in terms of more than ordinary bitterness, the undiscovered perpetrators of a num-

past have puzzled the Englewood authorities, On Friday night the railroad station agent in Englewood saw three men, one white and two colored, loitering about the station. The recent robberies have rendered people in that section of the country suspicious of strangers. and he watched them closely; but as it grow dark they went away, and he saw them no more that night.

Mr. Trott, with his wife and one son, occupies

Mr. Trott, with his wife and one son, occupies a pretty ittle house opposite the Presbyterian church in Palisade avenue. The son, Frank, is a young man about 22 years of age, of slight build, but possessed of all his father's courage. He sieeps in a room adjoining that of his parents. At about 4 o'clock yesteriay morning old Mr. Trott was awakened from a sound sleep by somebody walking about his room. He raised himself in the bed and saw a large, powerful colored man searching the bureau. Mr. Trott attracted the burgiar's attention by his vehement protestations against this intrusion. He amazed the man by calling him an unserupulous rascal, who oughtto be ashamed of himself to enter the sleeping room of an old lady and gentleman at that unseemly hour. The robber at last attempted to stay the torrent of abuse that was being showered upon him by seizing a heavy from poker and threatening to outery.

Meanwhile Mrs. Trott had been aroused and

smash Mr. Trott's skuli if he did not cease his outery.

Meanwhile Mrs. Trott had been aroused, and, grasping her husband's arm, she begged him not to interfere with the burglar, but to let him take what he wanted and go away. But Mr. Trott was not to be silenced, and at the peril of his life he was getting out of bed, shouting justily all the time for assistance, when his son Frank, who had been awakened by his father's cries, entered the room. As soon as the young man saw the robber he sprang forward and attempted to grapple with him, but a savage blow on the hand from the iron poker disabled him. In its descent the poker also broke the top bar of a chair, and the robber, taking advantage of the confusion that ensued in the room, rushed through the door and escaped. At the door, or just outside, he was joined by two other men, and the three were seen running down the road together.

through the door and escaped. At the door, or just outside, he was joined by two other men, and the three were seen running down the road together.

After their departure, it was found that they had taken two overceats, a quantity of jewelry, including a valuable diamond stud, a gold watch, and a little money. Young Trott, as soon as he had in some measurerceovered from the effect of the blow on the hand, ran to the house of Constable John W. Daile, a short distance down the avenue, and aroused him. A full description of the stoien property and aless trustworthy one of the robber was given to the constable, and the latter, after informing Marshall Jameson of the Englewood Protective Society, who was formerly an inspector of police in this city, started for New York by the early morning train.

The constable's experience of the habits of burglars led him to believe that they would fly to this city, and he was not mistaken. At Fairview, a short distance from Englewood, three men, whom the constable a once suspected of being those he was in search of, stepped on the train and entered the car in which he was sitting. He had never seen the men before, and, looking at their overcoats, he saw that they were not the same that had been described by young Mr. Trott. Two of the men were colored and one was white, and the latter and one of the former seemed so stout that the constable suspected that they were warring something heavy under the well-worn overceats. He watched them were closely, and they soon saw that they had attracted his attention, and were evidently uncasy. They whispered together for a few minners, and as the train was approaching. New Durham, and travelling at a high rate of speed, the two solored men arcse from their seats, said as senething to the white man, who sheek his lead, and walked toward the rear platform. The constable allowed them to get almost to the doer, and then got up and followed them. As they stood on the platform they saw him approaching, and both instantly sprang from the men had be

One had risen quickly, and was making off across the country, separently unharmed. The other regained his feet much more slowly, and limped painfully away. Without waiting for the conductor the constable grasped the bell rope, and pulled it violently; but, before the train could be stoaped, one of the men had disappeared. The other was yet in sight, and, as the constable immped from the car, and pursued him, he turned from the track, and attempted to escape across the country; but he floundered into a marshy piece of ground, and after stuggering forward a few yards, allowed himself to be captured. He was weak with pain and exertion, but was not seriously injured. His face and hands were badly cut, and his body was bruised. The prisoner either would not or could not walk, and the train was backed up to where he and the constable stood, and they were taken in. The other colored man had escaped in the direction of Weehawken, and the white man was yet sitting in the car.

Conductor Bitven telegraphed to Jersey City, and betective Shim, a regular employee of the Eric Railroad, was at the station when the train arrived. He and Constable Dale, with the two prisoners, returned by the first train to Englewood, and the men were locked up within four hours from the time the burgiary was committed. The colored man gave his name as Ferris, and the white one said his name was Foster. The station agent Identified them as two of the men whem he had seen lottering about the station on Friday night. None of Mr. Trout's lamily was sure about the Identification, and it is thought probable that the colored man who escaped was the one who entered the old gentleman's room and struck his son with the poker. Underneath the outer garments of the prisoners the overcoats of Mr. Trout and his son were discovered, and an unit be of small articles, including the diamond stud, were found in their pockets, as well as some written and rinted decuments, which, it is expected, will establish their participancy in several other robberies.

A descr

SLAVERY IN TENNESSEE,

A Man Indicted for Unlawfully Holding Two Colored Girls.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 13.-Judge G. S. Hammond of the United States Circuit Court to-day had a novel case before him. J. C. Birmingham of Lauderdale County, Tenn., had been indicted for unlawfully holding two colored girls in slavery. It seems that Birmingham refused to recognize the abolition of slavery, and over since the war has claimed to own the girls be-

since the war has claimed to own the girls because he owned their mother. The conduct of
Birmingham excited the indignation of his
neighbors, and at their institution the United
States Grand Jury recently found an indictment against him.

Judge Hammond quashed the indictment,
holding that the act of Congress, which says
that erry person who kidnans or carries away
any other person, with intent that such other
person be sold into involuntary servitude or
held as a siave, shall be punished by fine and
imprisonment, could not apply to any one
holding or pretending to held in slavery
in this country because of slavery having been
abolished. There could be no slaves here, and
therefore no one could be held as a slave. This,
the Judge said, is an offence not provided for
by any act of Congress, and not punishable by
indictment in the Federal courts. The defendant was discharged.

An inquest was begun yesterday in the case ceived for dave previous. The testimony taken showed that the child was walking down Ninth avenue, with several little companious, on the morning of Nov. 10, when a site of wood, thrown from a building between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, struck her on the head, fracturing the sault. Policemant thompson of the forty-seventh etreet squad, who had her conveyed to the hospital, failed to get the manes of the workene employed in the building, or inform himself how the accident occurred. After reprincingling him for his negligence, Coroner Croker adjourned the case until Thompson got the names. AID FOR IRELAND'S POOR,

Citizens' Meeting in Jersey City-An Ap peal to be Made to the Public

A meeting of citizens was held last even ing in the City Hall, Jersey City, to devise means to aid the suffering poor of Ireland. About 100 persons were present. Mayor Hopper, who was elected Chairman, said; Ireland the land is owned by an aristocracy indifferent to the condition of the wretched ten antry. There is no diversity of industries in Ireland. The people, or a vast majority of them, subsist by the cultivation of the soil. Their wages are low, their rents are exorbitant, and the law is inhuman in its barbarity. The unsuccessful crop of this year has brought large

successful crop of this year has brought large numbers of the population face to face with destitution and starvation. The residents of Jersey City I am confident would sympathize with our efforts in this movement if they understood its motive."

Mr. Timothy L. Lynch, a well-known Irishman living in the Fourth District of Jersey City, said: "The object of this meeting is to officially direct public attention to the distress now prevailing in Ireland. The movement is not revolutionary in its tendency, but simply humans and philanthropic."

The Mayor, on motion, nominated the following persons as a committee to prepare an address to the people:

First District—The Hon, A. A. Hanlenbergh, M. Mulber of petty burglaries, who for some months

dress to the people:

First District—The Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, M. Mulione, Esq., and Col. John McAucrney. Second District—Hoch. A. Keiley, Esq.: Adecimen Thomas Retily, and Daniel Whelan. Third District—The Hon. John Mallins, the Hon. Chas H. G. Nell, and the Hon. Chates & runcher Form District—Intelled J. Mechan, Esq.: the Hon. Isaac Wheelman, Esq.: Saith Bistrict—The Hon. Esq.: Retild Retild Charles & Mechan, Esq.: Saith District—The Hon. Robert Glicherist, Patrick Parrelly, Esq.; and Hon. Patrick H. Laverty, Seventh District—The Hon. E. V. S. Besson, Mayor of Hoboken; the Hon. E. P. C. Lewis, and Christopher Clark, Esq.: Eight District—Soin H. Bonn, Esq.: the Hon. E. J. C. Lewis, and Christopher Clark, Esq.: Eight District—Soin H. Bonn, Esq.: the Hon. E. J. Paxton, and Peter Halpin, Esq.:

IRISH AGITATORS AT LIBERTY. The Suits Against Davitt, Daly and Killen

LONDON, Dec. 13 .- One Dublin correspondent says that the trials of Messrs, Davitt, Daly, and Killen have been abandoned. Another correspondent asserts that they have not all been abandoned, but he does not specify which of them is to be tried. The former account is probably correct. Messrs. Davitt and Daly are practically at large, without bail, as they never gave bail for their appearance at Dublin. Placards have been posted throughout County Kerry, it is believed, at the instance of The O'Donoghue, who has heretofore opposed the Nationalists, calling for a monster meeting at Killarney on the 26th inst. The language of the placards is violent, but advises agitation within the law.

Another despatch says: "The case of James B. Killen, the Irish agitator, was yesterday taken from Counsellor Kent's hand, and his bail arranged by a Dublin solicitor."

It is said that a detachment of two hundred infantry has been ordered to proceed from Balinrobe, Connaught, to the neighborhood of Ballins, in the same province, where a great land meeting is announced for Sunday, so as to be in readiness in the event of any disturbance. practically at large, without ball, as they never

FIGHTING IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Rumored Rout of 2,500 Chillans, with a Loss

of One Thousand Killed. The Peruvian Chargé d'Affaires has received cable advices from Panama, announcing an engagement at Tarapaca, where 2.500 Chilians were routed, 1,000 killed, and 11 Krupp guns and 4 mitratileuses captured. Tarapaca is in Peru, Department of Ariquina, on a river ten miles from its mouth, in the Pa-cific Ocean.

THE LATEST OLD WORLD NEWS.

The Attempts on the Czar's Life. St. Petersburg, Dec. 13,-It is authorita lively announced that the reports relative to fresh at-tempts against the life of the Czar published abroad are St. Peressuco, Dec. 13.-Three persons, in

Pedestrianism in England.

London, Dec. 13 .- Charles Rowell, the Eng-

VIENNA, Dec. 13.-According to despatches VIENNA, Dec. 13.—According to despatches from 8t Petersburg published in the Wiener Impliantal the Peaker Limyl, Prince Gorichakoff, after his return to the Bussian capital, presented to the Czar a programme is peace. Privately relations with Austria-Hungary and formany are recognized as multi-peaked. The programme is to have out all points the approval of the Czar, Bignits, Dec. 13.—Ceont Schouwaloff went to Varzin to-day to visit Prince Bismarck.

British Victory in South Africa. London, Dec. 13.-A despatch from Cape Town, dated Nov. 25, says: "The colonial forces successfully stormed Moirsi's Mountain on Nov. 20. Chief Morrosi was killed during the fight. On the British side two colonists were wounded and two native allies were killed. The attack on Chief Secocom has been postponed until Nov. 27."

ST. PETERISBURG. Dec. 13,—It is reported on good authority that six prisoners who were tried at the same time as Mirsky, the assailant of Gen. Drentein, and acquitted, are still in prison. Mirsky's betreathed, Mile. Restellment, who was a witness at his trial, has since been arrested.

The Assault on Lord Lytton.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Times, in a leading editorial article, says: "The circumstances of the at-

Austria's Army Bill. VIENNA, Dec. 13.—The Unper House of the heigherath has unanimously passed the Army bill hrough all its stages as originally presented by the Government.

Mr. John Moore, the Principal of Public nue said: "On the 24th of November I went to Mr. Moore's house to collect a bill. As I opened the gate leading into his front yard, he bathood out to e in out, you raseal, go away from here? I stood still introduce to try and get him to talk to me. I saw him rim into his try and get him to talk to me. I saw him rim into his new control of the same of t nue said : "On the 24th of November I went to Mr. Moore"

Senator Sharon's Pay to be Stopped.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Section 40 of the Re-vised Statutes provides that the Serceant at Arms of the House and the Secretary of the Senate shall deduct from the pay of Representatives and Senators for the time they

A rumor has been current in political circles A rumor has been current in political circles for a few days that Police Commissioner MacLean will resign soon after Jan. 1, 1880, and with Henry E. Knox will take care of the law business of the Sheriff's office during Peter Bowe's administration; also that younty Clerk Hubert O. Thompson will be Mr. MacLean's sucressor in the Police Roard. Maxor Cooper does not know that Commissioner MacLean insteads to resign, but he has made to promise or agreement to make Mr. Thompson a Polse Commissioner should Mr. MacLean's succeed the office. County Clerk Thompson asys that the rumor, so far as it relates to himself, is untrue. Sheriff eight as far has it relates to himself, is untrue. Sheriff eight Hubert Hubert Hubert Hubert Hubert Hubert Knox and MacLean's succeed that he will select Knox and MacLean's

Paying Out \$130,000 to Operatives.

Thoy, Doe, 13.—To-day, at the iron works, \$130,000 were paid to operatives. Thirty thousand dollars was in gold. It is the largest payment in six years.

MANHATTAN BANK THIEVES.

THE PLOT TO FREE THEM THROUGH JANITOR SHEVELIN.

A Plan to Have Him Give False Testimony-

Warden Pinn's Observations from a Cell in the Prison-Keeper Morton Dismissed. Keeper James Morton of the City Prison was summoned before the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday morning to answer a charge made by Warden Finn of the City Prison. The Warden's charge was that Morton had violated the thirteenth of the rules regulating the keepers in the Tombs, which

"No keeper shall have any communication or conversation with prisoners, except such as may be necessary for properly performing his official duties."

Commissioners Cox, Hess, and Brennan were present, and the accused keeper and the Warden were summoned before them. The War-den told the Commissioners that he had suspected Morton of passing some communication from friends of the Manhattan Bank burgiars to Shevelin, the janitor of the bank, whose testimony is of great importance in the trial just begun. He repeated the story, already told in THE SUN, of spending a night in Shevelin's cell, and there learning undoubtedly that Morton was a go-between for the prisoners. Morton. who was intoxicated when brought before the

and there learning undoubtedly that Morton, who was intoxicated when brought before the Commissioners, and rather boisterous, first demanded that he be allowed to be represented by counsel; and that being denied made a general denial.

Well, you just step outside," said Commissioner Cox, and we will attend to your case very soon." His case was soon attended to, and he was dismissed from his position. He was naturally very snery, and indulged in threats against Warden Finn. "Why," said hat to a reporter, I only passed a few letters to some of the prisoners. There was no plot nor anything of the kind. The Warden has just put up this just out up this just out up this just out up this just out up the most of the prisoners. There was no plot nor anything of the kind. The Warden has just put up this just out up the most in the nose. I wish I had when I had the chance. Morton was afterward found by Policeman Mc-Sally very much under the influence of liquor in Fourteenth street. The policeman or rested him and took him to the Essex Market Police Court, where he preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against the ex-keeper. Justice Duffy was on the bench, and he asked. Morton what he had to say for himself.

Well, your Honor," said Morton. "I'm in trouble; lots of trouble. There's been a job put up on me, and I've lost my situation, and I took too much in consequence, It's all a put up job, yer Honor." Morton was discharged. The publication in The Sun of the irrumstances that led to the keeper's discharge created much excitement among the City Prison officials and also the officers of the Manhattan Bank. Early in the day Mr. Edward Schell, the President of the bank, visited the District Attorney's office to learn what had been done ninped in the out, and the evidence procured by Warden Finn would be used to good advantage in the trial already begun. A Sun reporter who was swith and an assistant in the District Attorney

thought there was not enough testimony, aside from Shevelin's, to convict them. Consequently they would all get clear."

Warden Finn said: "When I learned on Monday that Morton was communicating with the prisoners, I took means at once to find out just what was going on. I took Deputy Warden Finley into my confidence, and him only. Then I secreted myself in Shevelin's cell, as has been loid, and heard him talk with Morton, who came to the cell door. I heard enough to warrant my suspanding Morton the next day, and preferring charges against him to the Commissioner of Charities and Correction, and to-day he was discharged. He had been a keeper four vears."

sioner of Charities and Correction, and to-day he was discharged. He had been a keeper four years."

Warden Finn refused to tell what the nature of the information he gained was, or what the nature of the decuments secured. The prisoners naturally denied all knowledge of any plot. John Hope said that his father had not communicated with him, and that he did not have money enough to defray expenses for counsel. Ex-policeman Nugent, who is also implicated in the burglary, and is in the Tombs, said that he knew nothing of the plot, or anything about the plan on foot. "I have no desire to get away," he said. "All I ask for is a fair trial, and I am consident that I can prove my innecence."

The Sun yesterday spoke of "Watchman Kelly." Kelly, whose given name is William, was not a watchman. That official's name was Keely, and he was honerably discharged after the preliminary examination.

the matter of the opposition of John II. Burke to allownuce of the executors account in the estate of W. B.
O'Brien, deceased, shows that, on July 19, 1878 James
G. Fair purchased of the estate 07,142 shares of stock,
consisting of California, Consolidated Virginia, Yellow
Jarket, and Ondri, 188 229,012, the average thanket value
of the same at the time being \$1,941,961. The great
difference in the selling and market value to
accounted for by the executors on the ground
flut to large all amount of stock cut-off and have been
sold at better rates at public saic, and any attempt to do
so would have smoothed the intract. The value of the
stock of the Pacific Mit and Mining Company, the Pacific
Wood, Larnetz, and Simme Company, also purchased by
Fair, caturet to assertiated, as these stocks are owned
almost veginated by the Pacific Mickels, and Fair, and not
sold in the market, though Pair should them of the orthe matter of the opposition of John H. Burke to allow-

on the Addison Rallroad, at Larrabog's Point, Vt. on Lake Champlain store, to-night, consing the death of the engineer, 3. V. Stinson, the freeing, Edward Mark-ham, and the beside Gueller, D. F. Lyman. The train left intrad, into strenoon for Theonderoga, N. Y., and

A Clergyman Commits Suicide.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 13.-The Rev. W.H. Pledge. aigned for the act

Santa Pr., Dec. 13.—Charles H. Merritt, a near relative of Gen Merritt, and late a lieutenant of the Sinth Cavairy, but dismissed senis three works are by a general curri marriti, committed stands in his room at low fixed-sange Hodel. Santa Fe, last hight by should imbed through the head.

Weavers' Strike. Springfulto, Mass., Dec. 13.—The day weavers of the Lacowsic Woolen Mill at Hampden have struck for an increase of ten per rent, which was recently spreaming the mild by new men.

The Signal Office Prediction. For Middle States and lower lake region rescally made organics, shortly rather through the properties of the foreign characters, on the at the southeast white, and therefore characters of lower by rain, partly as show and seek.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Albionse Noseda, a Balgian architect, who arrived in Montreal from New York on Friday, has been robbed of 0.700 frames.

Lord Indierin, the British Ambassator to Russia, has arrived in Bertin, on his way to N. Federsburg. It is alposed that he will visat Frince Bismarck.

The Vaturan has been informed that the King of Abyssina will shortly release the flishor of Massais from prison, all the furnocan flovernments having interested themselves in his behalf.

M. Kartonk & Co., woollen and fur merchants of Montreal, have failed, Liabilities are amont \$2.50,000, with large assist. The chief evel-tor is the Bank of Nontreal, which is well weared against loss.